

Western Carolinian.

Published weekly, by PHILIP WHITE,
Printer of the Law of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 320.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

UNITED STATES LAWS.

(By Authority.)

An act for authorizing the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacon Lights, placing Buoys, removing obstructions in the River Savannah, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide by contract, for building Light Houses and Light Vessels, and erecting Beacons and Beacon Lights, and placing Buoys, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

In the State of Maine, a Light House on Matinicus Rock, and one on Penikese Point.
In the State of Massachusetts, a Light Vessel to be anchored at or near Tuckanuck Shoal, in the Vineyard Sound; the tonnage of the Light Vessel not to be under one hundred and twenty-five tons; a Light House on the end of Sandy Neck, at or near the Mouth of the Barnstable Harbor.
A Light House at or near the end of Long Point, Provincetown Harbor.

In the State of Connecticut, a Light House at or near the mouth of Norwalk Harbor, to be located on the Nantux Neck, or on the west end of Norwalk Long Island, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, after an examination of those sites shall have been made by suitable persons, to be by him appointed for that purpose. A Beacon on the Round Shoal, at the mouth of Ousatic River.

In the State of New-York, a Light House at, or near, Dunkirk, on Lake Erie. One at the East end of Lake Erie, on a proper site to be selected, at or near the mouth of Buffalo Creek. One on the west end of Plum Island, in Long Island Sound; and one on Tibit's Point, in Lake Ontario.

In the State of New-York and New Jersey, a Light House upon the Bluff, near Fort Tompkins, on Staten Island; one in Princes Bay, on said Island; and two on the Highland of New-York.

In Delaware Bay, a Light House on the Brandywine Shoals.

In the State of Maryland, a Light House on One Point, instead of Bear Point, as heretofore ordered. A Light House on Smith's Island, or on Concord Point, at or near the mouth of the Susquehanna River; and a Light Vessel to be anchored at or near Stoper's Straits, Chesapeake Bay.

In the State of Virginia, a Light House on Smith's Island, near Cape Charles, on a proper site to be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the State of North-Carolina, a Light Vessel not to be under fifty, nor to exceed eighty tons, to be anchored at the southwest Straddle of the Royal Shoal. And the Beacon on Federal Point, at the New Inlet of Cape Fear River, to be made a Beacon Light.

In the State of South-Carolina, a Light House on Cape Romaine, or its vicinity, or a Light Vessel to be anchored off the said Cape, or its vicinity; the preference to be given to the one or the other, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall best subserve the purposes of navigation, and afford security to the same.

In the State of Georgia, a Beacon on Grass Island, at the entrance of Cockspur harbour.

In the State of Mississippi, a Light House on the Mississippi river, at the town of Natchez.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

In the State of Maine, four thousand dollars for a Light House on Matinicus Rock; and four thousand dollars for one on Penikese Point.

In the State of Massachusetts, two thousand for hundred dollars for a Light House at or near the end of Long Point, Provincetown Harbor; eight thousand for a light vessel to be anchored at or near Tuckanuck shoal, in the Vineyard Sound; and ninety dollars for Spar Buoy, to be anchored, one on the Middle Ground shoal, near the entrance of Salem harbor, and one on the Ledge Rocks, off Dorchester Point, in Boston harbor; three thousand five hundred dollars for a Light House on the end of Sandy Neck, at or near the mouth of Barnstable harbour; and two hundred dollars for placing Buoys on proper sites, in or near the harbour of Gloucester.

In the State of Rhode Island, sixty dollars for Buoy on Sally Rock, at or near the entrance of the harbour of East Greenwich.

In the State of Connecticut, four thousand dollars for a Light House, to be located on Nantux Neck, or on the west end of Norwalk, Long Island; one thousand dollars for a Beacon on the Round Shoal, at the mouth of the Ousatic River; one hundred and twenty-five dollars for placing Buoys in the following sites, to wit: one on Brown Reef, and one on Bird's Reef, at or near the entrance of Branford harbour; and one hundred dollars for making an examination and a survey, if necessary, to ascertain the utility and expense of erecting Beacons in Long Island, on Shipman's Reef, lying near the promontory of the same name, in Stamford, on Smith's Ledge, opposite the town of Darien, and on a Reef known by the name of Patrick's House at the western extremity of Norwalk harbour.

In the State of New-York, a Light House at or near Dunkirk, six thousand dollars, on Lake Erie; two thousand five hundred dollars for one at the East end of Lake Erie, on a site to be selected; four thousand dollars for one on Plum Island, in Long Island; three thousand dollars for one on Tibit's Point, Lake Ontario.

In the State of New-Jersey, three hundred dollars for placing Buoys at proper sites, five buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Little Egg Harbour.

In the Bay of Delaware, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars for a Light House on the Brandywine Shoals.

In the State of Maryland, three thousand five

hundred dollars for a Light House on Smith's Island; two thousand five hundred dollars for one on Concord Point, at or near the mouth of the Susquehanna river; and four thousand dollars for a light vessel at Stoper's Straits.

In the State of Maryland and Virginia, six hundred and sixty dollars for placing buoys in the river Potomac, to wit: One at Fort Tobacco shoal, near the mouth of the river; one at Craney Island Bar, and four for designating the channel in that part of the River called the Knot Bottom.

In the State of Virginia, two thousand dollars for a Light House on Smith's Island, near Cape Charles, on a proper site to be selected.

In the State of North-Carolina, nine thousand five hundred dollars for a Light Vessel, to be anchored at the southwest Straddle, Royal Shoal; and two thousand dollars for a Beacon Light on Federal Point, Cape Fear river; and one hundred and sixty dollars for buoys, to be placed on proper sites, on the north and south sides of New Inlet, near Federal Point.

In the State of South-Carolina, two hundred and forty dollars for Buoy, to be placed on the Bar of Georgetown; and seventeen thousand dollars for a Light House on Cape Romaine, or a Light Vessel to be anchored off said Cape.

In the State of Alabama, three hundred and twenty dollars for Buoy, to be placed on the following Points, to wit: A Spar Buoy at the South-east extremity of the Shoal projecting from Mobile Point, one on the West side of the Channel on the Bar, one on the Southeast side of the Spit projecting from Sand Island, and one on Long River Bar.

In the State of Louisiana, one thousand one hundred dollars, for placing eleven Buoys on proper sites, at the entrance of the Mississippi River, and six hundred dollars for three Lamps or Lights, to wit: one for Petit Coquille, one for Chef Mouton, and one for Fort St. Philip.

In the State of Georgia, fifty thousand dollars, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to remove obstructions in the River Savannah, below the City of Savannah; one thousand five hundred dollars for a Beacon on Grass Island at the entrance of Cockspur Harbour. In the State of Mississippi, not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars for a Light House on the Mississippi River, at the Town of Natchez. In the Territory of Florida, not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars for a Light House on Sancho Key, or Sand Key.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Keeper of Quaddy Head Light House, in the State of Maine, shall be allowed, in addition to his present salary, the sum of sixty dollars annually, for ringing the Bell connected with said Light House, from the time he commenced ringing said Bell.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, when the Light Houses directed to be built on the highlands of New-York, in the State of New-York, at present anchored at the Hook, shall be removed, and anchored at or near Five Fathom Bank, off the Capes of Delaware Bay. And also, that when the Brandywine Light House shall be lighted, the Brandywine Light Vessel, if the same will answer the purpose, shall be anchored at or near Tuckanuck Shoal, in the Vineyard Sound.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the Light House, directed to be built on a proper site, near Buffalo Creek, in the State of New-York, shall be built and lighted, the present Light House near Buffalo shall not be lighted. And that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the Light House, heretofore directed to be built on Throgg's Neck, to be erected either on the said Neck, or the Reef adjacent thereto, as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein made, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
Approved—May 18, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An act to authorize the payment of interest due to the City of Baltimore.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the City of Baltimore against the United States, for interest upon money borrowed, and actually expended by the City in its defence, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in ascertaining the amount of interest due to the City of Baltimore, the following rules shall be adhered to, to wit: That interest shall not be computed on any sum which the City of Baltimore has not expended for the benefit of the United States, which sum shall be evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to the City of Baltimore by the United States; that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which the City of Baltimore has not paid interest; and that when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid by the United States to the City of Baltimore, the interest on the sum so paid shall cease, and not be chargeable to the United States any longer than to the time of repayment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the interest, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act concerning the United States' Arsenal in Georgia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be purchased, in the vicinity of Augusta, a suitable site for an United States' Arsenal, and to be erected thereon such buildings as may be necessary, in lieu of those at the time occupied for such purpose: *Provided,* such site can be obtained upon reasonable terms, and with a proper regard to health, and to the public conven-

ience: *And provided also,* That the consent of the proper authorities of the State of Georgia shall be given thereto, and the jurisdiction over the same be ceded to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the objects aforesaid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. And that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold, or otherwise disposed of, the buildings above mentioned, at present used as an arsenal, with the ground on which they stand, so as may best conduce to the public interest and to the object aforesaid.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act to appropriate Lands for the support of Schools in certain Townships and Fractional Townships, not before provided.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, to make provision for the support of schools, in all townships or fractional townships for which no land has been heretofore appropriated for that use, in those States in which section number sixteen, or other land equivalent thereto, is by law directed to be reserved for the support of schools in each township, there shall be reserved and appropriated, for the use of schools, in each entire township, or fractional township, for which no land has been heretofore appropriated or granted for that purpose, the following quantities of land, to wit: for each township or fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than three quarters of an entire township, one section; for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one half, and not more than three quarters of a township, three-quarters of a section; for a fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than one quarter, and not more than one half, of a township, one half section; and for a fractional township, one half section; and for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one entire section, and not more than one quarter of a township, one quarter section of land.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid amount of land shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any unappropriated public land within the land district where the township for which any tract is selected may be situated; and when so selected, shall be held by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools, in that township, as section number sixteen is, or may be held, in the State where such township shall be situated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be selected, in the manner above-mentioned, one section and one quarter section of land, for the support of schools within that tract of country usually called the French Grant, in the county of Sciota, and State of Ohio.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate a company for making a certain Turnpike Road in the County of Alexandria," passed thirteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Whereas, by an act, entitled "An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Wiley's Tavern, in the county of Fairfax, to a point of intersection on the Little River turnpike road or on the line of the District of Columbia," passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, it is provided, that the company thereby incorporated may, at their discretion, locate their said road so as to intersect the Little River Turnpike Road, or the line of the District of Columbia; in the latter case of intersecting the line of the District of Columbia, the said road may terminate at some distance from the town of Alexandria—

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners, to be appointed under the act of Congress to which this is an amendment, for locating and marking the road herein mentioned, shall have power to lay out the same from any point of intersection on the line of the District of Columbia, if the said Virginia Company shall so locate their road, to such point in the line of the corporation of Alexandria, as they, in their judgment, may think fit; and the said company, incorporated by the act to which this is an amendment, at their annual meeting in March, shall elect, from among the Stockholders, a President and four Directors, to manage the concerns of the Company for one year, and until others are appointed in their place.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the rates of toll heretofore fixed by the said act, shall be considered as the rates for two miles, and that the Company shall have power to demand and receive, in the same proportion, for a greater or

less distance: *Provided,* The tolls to be collected thereon shall not exceed the rates of tolls on the Little River turnpike road, for the like distance; and that Hugh Smith, Robert J. Taylor, Richard M. Scott, John C. Vowell, Thomas Vowell, Thomas Sandford, William Fowle, Humphrey Peate, and Thomas Peyton, be added to the Commissioners named in the said act, for taking subscriptions to the said stock.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time hereafter, the said road shall become free under the provisions of the said act, then, and in that case, the Levy Court of the County of Alexandria shall thereafter keep the said road in repair, at the expense of the said county.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act granting certain Grounds in the City of Detroit to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Freemen of that City.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States in and to the public grounds within the limits of the city of Detroit, heretofore occupied for military purposes, excepting as hereinafter provided, be, and the same are hereby, granted to, and vested in, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Freemen of the city, for the use of said Freemen: *Provided,* There be reserved and excepted from this grant the following lots: one lot, upon which the public store-house is situated, bounded one hundred and fifty feet in front upon Jefferson avenue, and extending the same width to the channel of the river; one other lot, upon which the public arsenal is situated, containing one hundred and fifty feet front upon Jefferson avenue, and extending the same width, by parallel lines, at right angles, with said avenue, in a north-western course, two hundred feet; and one other lot, upon which the building occupied by the military store-keeper is situated, containing one hundred and twenty-five feet in front upon Jefferson avenue, and extended back, in a north-western direction, by parallel lines, at right angles with that avenue, two hundred feet: *And provided also,* That the grant expressed in this act shall not take effect, until the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Freemen, in their corporate capacity, shall have secured to the United States a sum of money, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, sufficient for the erection of a magazine, at a place without the limits of the city, to be designated by the War Department.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for any soldiers in the late war, or their heirs, to whom bounty lands have been patented, or may hereafter be patented, in the Territory of Arkansas, and which land is unfit for cultivation, and who have removed, or shall hereafter remove, to the said Territory with a view to actual settlement on the lands by them drawn—in all such cases, where it shall be made to appear, in such manner as the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall direct, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper district, that the land patented to them is unfit for cultivation, and on the surrender of the patent to them granted, accompanied with such a release of their interest as the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall prescribe, such soldier, or his heirs, may locate and enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the proper district, in the Territory of Arkansas, according to the sectional and divisional lines, the like quantity on any of the unappropriated public lands in the military district in said Territory; and upon such entry and location being made, it shall be the duty of the Register to issue to the person so locating, a certificate specifying the quarter or half section of land so located and entered; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, if he is satisfied such certificate was fairly obtained, to issue a patent for the lands so located, whenever the certificate aforesaid shall be presented to him for that purpose: *Provided,* That before such certificate of location shall be granted, the applicant shall satisfy the Register and Receiver that his interest in the land originally patented by him, has not been divested, either by his own acts, or by the operation of law, for taxes or otherwise.

And provided also, That such surrender and relocation shall be made on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty. But, if said interest shall have been divested in either mode above mentioned, no title shall be acquired to the land subsequently patented.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect the Treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation, ratified the twenty-second of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the Treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation, on the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and ratified on the twenty-second of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, that is to say: For the payment of the sum to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation, stipulated in the third article of the said Treaty, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and which is hereby directed to be used for the purpose of this act, forty-seven thousand six hundred dollars both of which sums shall be paid to the Chiefs of the Creek nation, to be divided among the Chiefs and Warriors of said nation, and that the same be done under the direction of the Secretary of War, in a full council of the nation convened upon notice for that purpose.

For the payment of the permanent annuity to the Creek nation; provided for by the fourth article of the said Treaty, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of the sum to the friends and followers of General McIntosh, stipulated for in the ninth article of the said Treaty, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the payment of the sum to the Creek nation, stipulated for by the supplemental article to the said Treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and sixteenth articles, and to defray all other expenses attending the faithful execution of the provisions of said Treaty, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Approved—May 22, 1826.

An act to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts of the United States, in the District of Alabama.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts in the Districts of Alabama shall hereafter be holden at the times and places, and in the manner herein provided for, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; that is to say: At Huntsville, in and for the northern District of Alabama, on the first Monday of March, and the first Monday of October; at Mobile, in and for the Southern District, on the first Monday in May, and on the second Monday in October, in each year: *Provided,* That, for the final disposition of causes commenced in, and pending in the District Court, now held at Cahawba, in said Southern District, there shall be a Court held at said place, at the times now fixed by law, and after judgment in said cases, final process thereon may be issued from, and made returnable to, the said Court, to be held at Mobile, in which Court all further proceedings thereon shall be had.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all causes and proceedings, of every description, commenced or pending in either of said Courts, shall be continued and returnable to said Courts, to be held according to the provisions of this act, and proceeded with in due form of law.

Approved—May 22, 1826.

An act regulating the accountability for clothing and equipage issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department, in addition to its present duties, to receive, from the Purchasing Department, and distribute to the army of the United States, all clothing and camp and garrison equipage required for the use of the troops; and that it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce, under the provisions of this act, a system of accountability for all clothing and equipage issued to the army.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every Captain, or commander of a company, detachment, or recruiting station, or other officer, who shall have received clothing or camp equipage for the use of his command, or for issue to the troops, shall render to the Quartermaster-General, at the expiration of each regular quarter of the year, quarterly returns of such supplies, according to the forms which may be prescribed, accompanied by the requisite vouchers for any issues

that must be... after due examination... by the Quartermaster General, shall be transmitted for settlement to the proper office of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all officers charged with the issue of clothing, or other supplies, carefully to preserve the same from waste or damage; and, in case of deficiency, on final settlement, of any article of supplies, the value thereof shall be charged against the delinquent, and deducted from his monthly pay, unless he shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by one or more depositions, setting forth the circumstances of the case, that the said deficiency was occasioned by unavoidable accident, or was lost in actual service, without any fault on his part; and, in case of damage, he shall also be subject to charge for the damage actually sustained, unless he shall show, in like manner, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that due care and attention were given to the preservation of said supplies, and that the damage did not result from neglect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the better to enable the Quartermaster's Department to carry into effect the provisions of this act, there be appointed two additional Quartermasters, and ten Assistant Quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army, who shall have the same rank and compensation as are provided for like grades by the act entitled, "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one: Provided, That Assistant Quartermasters be entitled, also, to receive the allowance of forage heretofore authorized, by law, to regimental and battalion Quartermasters.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each officer appointed under this act, shall, before he enter upon his duties, give bond, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Secretary of War, in such sum as the President shall direct, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Approved—May 18, 1826.

An act to compensate Receivers of Public Money for transporting and depositing. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary to allow to the several Receivers of Public Money, in the several Land Offices, a reasonable compensation for transporting to, and depositing such moneys in any Bank or other place of deposit, from time to time, be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which compensation shall be regulated according to the actual labour, expense and risk, of such transportation and deposit, to the place of deposit, and returning therefrom.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to make a like compensation to the several Receivers of Public Money for similar services by them performed since the reduction of their compensation by the act of the thirtieth of April, 1818.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

Valuable House and Lot,
In the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-house, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business, or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter, who has the keys of the house.

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.
N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

For Sale.
The subscriber, intending to move to the country in the fall, wishes to sell his House and Lots in Salisbury: he will dispose of them low for cash, or a credit. If not sold by that time he will rent the same. He also wishes to buy a tract of Land, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, &c.

June 22, 1826. 16 HENRY SMITH.
State of North Carolina, Rowan county:
In Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lathrop and Anna his wife, vs. Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife: Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they stopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. c.
Price adv. 84. 3m20

ALL OF MISSOLONGHI.
We find the following interesting particulars of the events which preceded and accompanied the fall of Missolonghi, which we find in the National Osmotic, translated from a French paper. The letter was transmitted to the Greek Committee at Paris, by their agent; and we presume the statements which it contains are worthy of all credit.

At Athens, 28th May, 1826.
"How melancholy and overwhelming is the news which I learn on my arrival at Ancona! Missolonghi exists no longer! I come hither full of hope, and I find all ended. I give you the positive details of the catastrophe, which I have collected."

"On the 18th of April, the Greek fleet had an engagement with the Turkish squadron—the battle was terrible. The Greeks had the advantage, but, nevertheless, not so decisively as to drive away the Turks, and get provisions into Missolonghi. Missolonghi awaited, therefore, the appearance of the new squadron to re-commence the engagement."

"Ibrahim, tired of making fruitless and wasting assaults, directed his attention entirely to preventing the arrival of the provisions sent from Zante in small vessels. On the 16th all communication was cut off, by means of rafts and batteries armed with large cannon. Thenceforward, none of the provisions which were at Petala, Porto, Soro and Zante, could be introduced. The situation of the besieged, whose subsistence was confined to what was daily furnished, began to be dreadful. On the 17th and 18th, a number of women, children, and old men, died of hunger. On the 19th things became worse. Notwithstanding the extent of the misery, no one thought of surrendering. All still cherished a hope of succour from the fleet. However, each individual prepared for death. Various parts of the city were assigned for the women, children, and old men, and a general explosion was concerted. On the 20th and 21st public prayers were said: the city was mined in several places, and it was decided that all who should not be able to make a sortie, should, together with the wounded and the women and children, be blown up. On the 21st or 22d, Missolonghi attacked the Turkish vessels again; but what could a number of small vessels do against six three deckers and eight or ten frigates, and ninety other vessels, with the wind in their favor? Every exertion proved vain—the provision boats could not be got in, and the Greek fleet lost its best vessel under the fire of the heavy Turkish ship."

"The unfortunate besieged, seeing their expectations blasted, thought only of executing their heroic plan; every arrangement was made for the great sacrifice—the women and children were stationed on the mines—some of the most intrepid among the old men undertook to fire the train when the signal should be given. The men able to bear arms prepared themselves to sally forth, cut their way through Ibrahim's army, and join their distant brethren, with whose aid they might avenge the women and children whom they consigned to death. Two thousand marched out—One hundred and thirty or forty resolved to remain, and fortified themselves in a house. In the evening of the 23d, the evacuation took place, and at the same moment six thousand human beings were blown into the air by a tremendous explosion. The Turks, who were aware of the plans of the besieged, endeavored to intercept the fugitives. A shocking carnage ensued, in which one half at least of the sacred battalion perished. It is hoped, however, that seven or eight hundred men reached the mountains. The day after, the heroic city and its inhabitants had disappeared. The Turks found, on entering, only carcasses and ruins. The one hundred and thirty combatants who had shut themselves up in the house, defended themselves throughout the day, and made great havoc of the Egyptians. At length exhausted by fatigue and inanition, they blew themselves up just as the Turks were about to become masters of their fortress. Never was there a more awful tragedy."

"Since the affair of Vassiladi, the British vessels entered the port of Missolonghi every week, and since the 5th April, every day. Governor Adams, before his departure for London, did what he could in his private capacity; he interposed with Ibrahim, and strove to bring about a capitulation. The inhabitants had consented to retire with their arms, baggage, munitions, and drums beating. Ibrahim refused. He promised to respect life and property; but required that the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war. This they indignantly refused; answering, that they would rather blow themselves up. In the last sixteen days, the English, convinced that the post of Missolonghi was untenable, and the introduction of provisions impossible, exerted themselves to the utmost, though in vain, to induce Missolonghi to surrender. They saw, each day, a portion of the inhabitants die of hunger; but dire policy prevented them from affording the least aid, even in food. They saw the mines prepared

—they witnessed the meeting at which the explosion was resolved upon—they saw the victims of hunger about to destroy themselves—they beheld the agony of night or ten thousand perished, and yet they suffered them to expire. How much are those to be pitied, upon whom duty imposes such conduct! But, if I had been in the place of the English governor, or his substitute, I would have sent bread to these wretched creatures, even if I had to pay the penalty of my head. EYNARD.

All the black martins, and great numbers of swallows, have died at Gloucester (Massachusetts) within a few days. The martins were found in some instances huddled together in their houses; they have also been found dead in the streets and yards. Whether this extraordinary mortality among the feathered race is attributable to a scarcity of food, or some deadly epidemic disease, must be left for naturalists to determine.

On Sunday last, a young man by the name of William Royter, was committed to the Jail of this city, to stand his trial on a charge of having beaten John Brown, some weeks ago, so unmercifully, as to cause his death, which took place on Saturday last. Raleigh Register.

A benevolent individual has placed \$50 in the hands of the Committee of the American Tract Society, to be given to the writer of the best tract on the ruinous consequences of gaming.

House of Entertainment.
THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jefferson, and county of Ashe, on the west side of the blue ridge, at the stand formerly occupied by Ambrose Parks, on the south-east corner of the court-house. He pledges himself that his customers shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that every attention requisite to his undertaking shall be paid to his customers. All persons desirous to visit a high and healthy part of the country, are requested to visit this place. As a pleasant retreat, it stands as highly recommended as any other part of the world; and they will meet with a welcome reception, and the best kind of accommodation. VINCENT REID. 16

June, 1826.
N. B. The newly established line of Stages, running from Cheraw to Knoxville, in Tennessee, passes through this place twice a week, by the way of Charlotte, Statesville, and Wilkesboro. VINCENT REID.

NEW STORE
IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.
THE subscribers having entered into copartnership in the Mercantile business, in Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. Which they intend selling at a small profit. Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves. MICHAEL BROWN, ANDREW HUNT. March 6, 1826.

Saddle Missing.
WAS taken from the subscriber's horse, while he was hitched to the fence near where the old school-house stood, in the town of Salisbury, early on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst. A Saddle and Blanket; the saddle had been used about six months, had plated moulding before and behind; the blanket was tolerably new, but had some holes torn in it. A liberal reward will be paid to whomsoever will return them, or give information where they may be had. HUMPHREY LINSTER. Rowan county, July 7, 1826. 3c20

Heirs of Jacob Kehler.
If Jacob Kehler, who married Catharine Day, supposed to have been in the year 1762, in or near Philadelphia, or the lawful heirs of Catharine Kehler, will apply to Michael Day, Sen. or John Sappingfield, Sen. Lexington, Davidson county, North Carolina, they will find a considerable estate left them by Valentine Day, dec'd. June 30, 1826. 4c20p.

The Nashville Whig will publish the above 3 months, and forward the account to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be paid forthwith.

Estate of John P. Hodgens.
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. MESHACK PINESTON, adm'r. Nov. 21, 1825. 9c

Town Constable's Sale.
WILL be exposed to sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Saturday the 12th day of August next, the house and lot in said Town owned and occupied by Andrew Mathieu, to satisfy the Commissioners' tax thereon for the year 1826. By order of the Commissioners. AARON WOOLWORTH, Town Constable. Salisbury, June 27th, 1826. 7c22

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1826. Farquhar Martin vs. Hezekiah Mask; attachment, levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the land condemned to be sold. Test: 6c20 JOHN B. MARTIN, Ck.

Salisbury:

JULY 24, 1826.

DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS.

Another "great man in history" is cut off from among us. JOHN ADAMS, formerly President of the United States, died on his paternal estate at Quincy, in Massachusetts, on the 4th day of July, at 5 o'clock in the evening, within about five hours after Thomas Jefferson breathed his last. The fiftieth anniversary of the day when our country was declared "free and independent" of foreign domination, was an event of itself sufficient to awaken a deeper interest among the people, than any similar occasion; but the unparalleled coincidence of two illustrious patriarchs of the Revolution, both of whom had attained the highest distinction their (or any) country could confer on them, breathing their last on the very day of the half-centennial anniversary of the event which they were two of the principal agents in bringing about, strikes the last Fourth of July as an era more extraordinary and memorable, (though less important in its consequences) than the Revolution itself. It cannot be necessary for us to offer any apology for occupying so large a portion of this day's paper, with articles relating to this remarkable dispensation.

BOSTON, JULY 5.

John Adams is no more—he departed this life on Tuesday afternoon. The angel of death seems to have been walking with him for some months, but was not permitted by Omnipotence to call him away, until the Jubilee of American Liberty had fully come, and not then, until his soul had been cheered with the loud acclamations of a joyous people for the blessings of the day. The trumpet had sounded through the land—the morning honors had been paid—the noontide was past, and with the descending sun the good old patriarch departed on his journey to enjoy the everlasting rest prepared for those who use their talents to the acceptance of their Master. Fifty years ago, John Adams spoke freely and confidently within the walls of Congress upon the independence of his country; and such was his boldness, eloquence and argument, that the wavering were fixed, the timid encouraged, and all were resolved to support it on the pledge of their fortunes and sacred honour. In this hour of terror, and distress, and darkness, his genius penetrated the gloom, and rapt into future times, he foretold the glorious destiny of his country; and—rare felicity—he was suffered to witness at the extent of half an hundred years the verification of his prophecy. It has fallen to the lot of but few men, in any age of the world, to have witnessed so many happy changes as he has.

He has seen the people of this country pass through four wars, and multiply from two millions to twelve—"seen what were frontiers once made midlands now," and numerous cities blossom in the wilderness around him, and throw a surplus population into the ranks of civilization on its march to the west. He has lived twenty years beyond the ordinary bounds of human life. He was born the 19th of October, 1735, graduated 1755, commenced the practice of the law 1759, and continued sedulously engaged in his profession until 1774, when his reputation for talents, independence and Roman energy, caused the public to demand his services; and since that period his history has been blended with that of his country, and is known in some measure to all. It would be at this moment impossible to give even a scanty chronicle of his services. This must be left to his biographer, who will have an ample field for his labours—the materials for a monument more durable than brass, lie all at hand for the workman. The patriot, statesman and christian is gone—There is no tear to be shed at his exit, for the gratitude to Heaven for preserving him so long, and that he died at such a moment, has drank it ere it fell. Had the horses and the chariot of fire descended to take up the patriarch, it might have been more wonderful but not more glorious. Com. Gaz.

From the Richmond Whig.

John Adams is dead! He yielded up his life at 6 o'clock, on the fourth of July! All thought the coincidences which met in Mr. Jefferson's death, wonderful, and out of the common track of human events! What shall be said of this new and marvellous coincidence? Shall we ascribe it to blind chance? Shall it be ascribed to the operation of fixed and common causes? Or, elevating our minds to more sublime conceptions, shall we view them as the acts of a special Providence, distinguishing the death of these illustrious citizens in an extraordinary manner, and consecrating in their death, the great works which they undertook and accomplished for the good of the world?

John Adams was one of the earliest Patriots of the Revolution—he signed the Declaration of Independence—through out the contest, he was a bold, strenu-

ous and uncompromising whig. From March '97 to March 1801, he was President of the U. States—and though he committed what there is in his thought great errors in his Administration, his great rival Thomas Jefferson himself, never bore generous testimony to the purity of his intentions, and the honor of his character.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams both signed the Declaration of Independence! They had both been Presidents of the United States! They were the respective heads of the two great political parties which for so many years agitated the U. States! And to finish the parallel, they both died on the Fourth of July, in the fiftieth year of American Independence!

FROM THE NEW-YORK ADVERTISER.

On the 4th of July, 1776, John Adams signed, with others, the Declaration of Independence. On the 4th of July, 1826, after the revolution of fifty years, and amidst the "bells, bonfires, and illuminations," which he had predicted would mark, in all time to come, the anniversary of that day, this patriot statesman breathed his last. Who does not envy such a death after such a life? Who does not feel that such a fate, like Heaven's own lightning, consecrates, while it blazes? We cannot mourn that in the utmost fullness of years and of honor, this man of the revolution should thus have been gathered to his fathers.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

It seems to have been written, in the decrees of Providence, that the Fiftieth Anniversary of our National Freedom should be distinguished by extraordinary events, which will make it for ever conspicuous among the celebrated festivals of time. Scarcely had we determined on the funeral honors to be paid to Thomas Jefferson, when the news has reached us of the decease of his co-patriot and co-laborer in the cause of freedom, JOHN ADAMS. He also has descended into the tomb, covered with years, and bowed down by honors. Two of those sages who signed the Declaration have thus consummated their mortal destiny, at the moment when the glorious issue of their labours was announced, for the fiftieth time, by the acclamations of grateful millions.

The news of the death of Mr. Adams was received in Philadelphia only a few minutes after that conveying the same and intelligence from Mr. Jefferson. The intensity of feeling, the shock, which the people of that city must have experienced, on having the afflictive news of the death of two such eminent patriots, and then them at the same moment, must have been overwhelming.

In pursuance of a general order from the Governor of Massachusetts, minutes guns were fired in Boston, on the 6th, from 12 to 1 o'clock; and at Quincy (the paternal seat of Mr. Adams) in the afternoon of the 7th, during the performance of the funeral obsequies. And by a resolution of the Supreme Executive Council of that state, they, with the Governor and other officers of state, attended the funeral obsequies of the deceased.

MR. JEFFERSON.

We barely had time and space in our last week's paper, to announce the death of Mr. Jefferson, and to add a few paragraphs, from various papers, giving some details of the last moments of that revered patriot and sage. The papers we have since received from the north, are filled with the proceedings of public meetings in some places, and calls for them in others, to testify the feelings of the people on the death of so distinguished a statesman and friend of liberty. In Washington City, on Saturday, the 8th inst. one of the largest and most respectable meetings that ever took place there, assembled in the City Hall: Gov. Barbour, (Secretary of War) Gen. Jones, and others, addressed the meeting in feeling and eloquent terms; after which, a very appropriate preamble and resolutions were adopted; in which the late chaplains to Congress were requested to unite in a funeral sermon and other appropriate ceremonies, in memory of the illustrious Thomas Jefferson; that the Mayor of the city request some suitable person to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of the deceased; and that all the citizens of Washington wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, to testify their affectionate regard for his illustrious services and pure principles.

The students of Columbia College, also resolved to wear erape, in memory of Thomas Jefferson.

A meeting was held, and similar resolutions entered into, by the citizens of Baltimore, on the 10th inst.

It is stated that Mr. Jefferson, on Monday, the 3d of July, being perfectly sensible of the nearness of his dissolution, asked those attending on him what day of the month it was; and on being told it was the 3d, he expressed an anxious wish to survive till the 4th. Immortal sage! Heaven, in its kindness, granted him all he asked on earth,—he lived to see the dawn of the political Jubilee of his country, and to bear the joyful acclamations of the free-born sons of Liberty, (whom his incorruptible patriotism and matchless wisdom had been instrumental in making such) on the auspicious day; he then, ripe in

POETRY.

From the New-York Evening Post.
 "The Maid of Athens," a Poem,
 recited by Mr. Robert Baker, at the Anniversary of the Philolegian Society, May 24th, 1826. 'Tis not often that we meet with lines more beautiful, or that do more credit to our columns.

Alas! that woman's heart divine
 Should e'er be made affliction's shrine;
 A dreary waste without a son,
 For cold despair to feed upon!
 Alas! that she should ever know
 The work of sorrow, and forego
 Her little hour of happiness,
 With all its fond devotedness,
 For anguish, and the wreck of feeling,
 By disappointment's darts revealing,
 Men worship at a thousand shrines,
 Where'er the ray of pleasure shines;
 And where the ray of god prevails,
 His faithful heart with rapture hails
 The wine cup sparkling to the brim,
 And oft, in beauty's moonlight bower,
 He whispers love: but soon to him
 'Tis as he ne'er had felt its power.
 And he can wander, like the bee,
 From flower to flower, from tree to tree;
 And for each bud that blooms and dies,
 Can find another as he flies.
 But woman ne'er can faithful be,
 She has one sole idolatry—
 One altar-stone for her is reared,
 By her beloved, by her revered;
 And there she feeds her cherished flame
 With fond solicitudes; but when
 To ray is dimmed and gone, the same
 Can never be illumined again.
 Her's is a mild and gentle power,
 That prospers in affliction's hour;
 And when the heartlessness of friends
 Falls like a pestilence, and brings
 To hope's own fire its tingsings,
 In withering breath, then woman leads
 Her words of solace; and her smile,
 Like moonbeams on a ruined pile,
 Comes, with an influence to bless,
 Where all seem'd drear and comfortless;
 And sheds around such holy light,
 As makes e'en desolation bright.
 And on her lov'd one's brow of pain,
 Her tears fall, like the summer rain
 Upon the scorched and withering flower,
 Too long deserted by the shower;
 And bring again to life and bloom,
 The heart that sorrow would consume.

COMMUNICATIONS.

GENERAL JACKSON.
 There is much individuality in the intellectual character of ANDREW JACKSON. It is this singleness of mind which has given to his actions that gigantic expansion of renown which has so greatly captivated the nation.—His conceptions are as strong as they are rapid, and he has the felicitous faculty of seizing upon that circumstance in every transaction by which the minor incidents are controlled. I will briefly examine his physical and mental characteristics.

The face of General Jackson is of no ordinary formation. Its general aspect is that of inflexible resolution. Whatever may be his purpose, you cannot discover in his features the appearance of hesitation. It is in vain that you offer to temporize: His determination baffles all your art. You must unconditionally submit or entirely overpower him. This sternness and decision is mistaken by many, for violence of temper; but a close inspection of his countenance will undeceive you in this particular. The deep lines of thought upon his cheek denote him to be habitually a man of profound reflection. We are bound, therefore, to conclude, that the astonishing success which has attended all his actions, is the result of just views, and exact appreciation of difficulties, and the means of overcoming them, and of precise knowledge of the qualities of human nature. His eye displays great mental activity and vigor, which is well sustained by his bodily energy. In General Jackson are eminently united and harmoniously combined what is called moral and physical courage; forming in the opinion of enlightened men, the perfection of constitutional temperament.

Every human character, however, has its defect; and the imperfection of General Jackson's character is, that it impels him always in a direct line to the consummation of his purpose. He considers what is right, and pursues it with all intensity and alacrity of resolution, which do not permit him to pause nor to deliberate upon scruples, doubts, or obstacles. When you call such a man to the execution of a duty, do not calculate upon his faltering. He will leave no room to excuse yourself upon his omissions; and you must be uncommonly industrious if you keep pace with him. It is only at the end of his task that he will listen to complaints of his conduct. He will then hear you, and if you can satisfy him that he has committed wrong, he will, if possible atone for it. To reproaches for errors of inferior class, he triumphantly answers, "I have accomplished the object!"

There is nothing on the brow of General Jackson from which you might infer that he is obstinate. But he is unquestionably firm. The lower section of his face, and the expression of

not deceive you. It is there that the features of firmness are perceptible, and apparently as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar. In the severity of conflict, he might perish, but he would never surrender.

On the stability or steadiness of General Jackson, consequently, you may always rely. He has no feverish anxieties of apprehension, no misgivings, nor saving calculations to make. Protection or punishment are sure to wait upon his friends or his foes, upon his country or her enemies. This is, with him, a principle that is sacred. The word *complain* is not to be found in his vocabulary. He despises censure, and is too impatient of its grovelling and creeping practices to countenance it. Yet he is never blinded by passion. Not that his passions are not powerful; but they operate upon a mind well enlightened by previous reflection, invigorated at will, and do not waste themselves in idle invective.

Upon these delineations, it is not in the least surprising that General Jackson should have acquired the reputation of severity. Every thing that belongs to war partakes of its nature; and the general having most distinguished himself in the profession of arms, even cruelty has been considered by his opponents as an inherent part of his character. These terms are too harsh in their application to him.

War is a business of carnage and destruction; and although we heighten the glory which accrues to the nation from a succession of brilliant victories, it is not very agreeable to contemplate the suffering, the bloodshed, and the slaughter, which attend them. It is more the military vocation than the individual that is harsh or cruel. To soften the asperity of his intellectual aspect in this particular, General Jackson's friends have inconsiderately asserted for him the opposite extreme, and declared that he is remarkably amiable. Amiability is, in a great measure, the result of education, and appears to most advantage in what is denominated manners. It may be engrafted on a bad heart; but is more consonant to a good one. General Jackson, like most of those who were educated in revolutionary times, has

gigantic expansion of his intellectual faculties. His struggles in early life compelled him to study the real nature of every thing with which he was concerned; and this habit, whilst it renders it a very difficult matter to deceive him, has inspired him with a certain degree of contempt for whatever is artificial.—Blandishment of manners, therefore, does not belong to him. But he always greets the approaches of friendship with cordiality; and spreads through the circle of his acquaintance that delightful charm of kindness which springs from sincerity of feeling.

Every man has more or less of the faculty which passes under the name of imagination. Without it the human understanding would be inert. The portion of this faculty which belongs to General Jackson is comparatively small, and just sufficient to serve as a pioneer to his judgment. It necessarily follows that he is not liable to be misled by illusions. Yet this limitation of the imagination, in some sort, limits the comprehensiveness of his views.—With a single object before him, he is almost always sure of his aim, because the power of his mind consists in its concentration. This intellectual energy would in any station, carry him a great way on the path of prosperity; and it would, perhaps, be impracticable to abate his career, unless by an aggregation of intermingling difficulties which seldom occurs in the administration of public affairs.

Andrew Jackson is not a diplomatist, in the writing sense of the word. His genius delights in pure demonstration, and does not search for fantastical conceits. With him, the fascinations of style are like the embroidery of a garment or the music of an army. They are pleasant, but by no means essential to utility or force of operation. General Jackson has no objection to them. He even admires them. But they enter not in the elements of his calculations. Negotiation is not, with him, a dexterous encounter of wits. He would found it on the interests of the parties, and confide only in the ability of the nation to enforce what was right.

To sum the whole, General Andrew Jackson possesses a strong, discriminating faculty of perception; a clear judgment in matters immediately before him; and a singleness and firmness of

purpose that pursues their object with an irresistible intensity; little imagination; no wandering, no eccentricities of genius; a warm heart, and great cordiality of disposition.

WEST POINT.

The board of visitors at West Point, adjourned on the 24th ult. after having drawn up, as we learn, a very long and detailed report, both of the actual condition and progress of the students, and of the nature of the studies and instruction pursued at the institution. The utmost satisfaction has been expressed by those of the gentlemen composing the Board; whom, since the adjournment, we have had the good fortune to meet, with the general state of the establishment, which all unite in considering in honor and benefit to the country.

The cadets have now, according to their annual custom, gone into camp on the Point, and will remain encamped for some weeks, during which time they discharge all the duties of soldiers in that situation.

According to one of the regulations of the school at West Point, the names of the five scholars who in each class most distinguish themselves at the annual examination, are published in the army list; and they are, we believe, considered as taking rank from that date.

The Secretary to the Board of Visitors, Professor Tichenor, of Harvard, has been good enough to furnish us with the names of the fortunate and diligent youths who have this year attained this enviable distinction.

New York paper.

A List of Cadets who were the most distinguished at the General Examination in June, 1826.

FIRST CLASS.
 Cadet Wm. H. C. Bartlett, of Missouri.
 Thomas S. Twiss, Vermont.
 William Bryant, Virginia.
 Thomas I. Cram, New Hampshire.
 Charles G. Widgely, Delaware.

SECOND CLASS.
 Cadet James A. J. Bradford, of Kentucky.
 Ebenezer S. Sibley, Michigan Territory.
 William Maynard, District Columbia.
 John Child, Massachusetts.
 Edwin Schenk, New York.

THIRD CLASS.
 Cadet Wm. P. M. Fitzgerald, of New York.
 Hugh W. Mercer, Virginia.
 Albert E. Church, Connecticut.
 Walter B. Guion, Missouri.
 Richard C. Tilghman, Maryland.

FOURTH CLASS.
 Cadet Charles Mason, of New York.
 William A. Harford, Georgia.
 Robert C. Lee, Virginia.
 William Boylan, Raleigh, N. C.
 James Barnes, Massachusetts.

Children, like grown persons, are rendered more liable to disease and mortality by the single circumstance of eating too much, than any one or any twenty others in the annals of Death; and the younger they are, the more likely are they to suffer from ignorant treatment.

An Athenian, who wanted eloquence, but was very brave, when another had in a long and brilliant speech promised great affairs, got up and said, "Men of Athens, all that he has said, I will do."

An attorney, in the country, (England) advertises for a young lad that can write a legible hand, and read illegible writings.

A witty moralist used to say of taverns, that they were places where men sold madness by the bottle.

A young fellow was extolling a lady's beauty very highly; and one of his companions allowed she had beauty, except that she had a bad set of teeth—"Very true," said the first, "but she is a fine woman, in spite of her teeth."

Paradise was lost to Adam, the world to Anthony, happiness to women, and honor to men, by trifling.

ON A DYER.

Early in life he learned to dye,
 The black, no name in reputation stronger—
 Trade fail'd, he broke, and here doth lie,
 Censured to live when he could dye no longer.

ON A CORNISH MINER.

He never was given to swearing or drinking,
 Yet got all his money by damming and sinking;
 He buried himself below all his life,
 And when dead he was buried up here by his wife.

At a meeting in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, held on the 12th instant, to appoint delegates to a convention to elect a Governor, resolutions were passed expressive of the implicit confidence of the meeting in the talents and virtues of Nathaniel B. Boileau, Samuel D. Ingham, George Kremer, and George Bryan; and declaring that the meeting have lost all confidence in the talents, virtue, and republican integrity of the present governor, J. Andrew Shulze.

Iredell County Agricultural Society.

OFFICERS of the Society: John Johnston, President; Joseph Davidson, Henry F. Caldwell, Vice Presidents; Thomas J. Allison, Treasurer; James Campbell, Secretary; James H. Hall, Francis Young, James H. Brown, Committee of Correspondence.

At a meeting of the Society, held at Statesville, on the 4th day of July, 1826, it was resolved, that the next annual meeting of this Society shall be held at Statesville, on the 1st day of January next; that the next annual meeting thereafter, shall be held at Statesville, on the 4th day of July, 1827; and that the annual meetings shall ever thereafter be held on the 4th day of July, in each year, except when that day happens on Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the next day.

Resolved, that the following Premiums shall be allowed for the year 1826, under the same rules and regulations as have been heretofore established for the distribution of premiums, to wit:

For the best constructed two horse plough, \$5
 For the best constructed one horse plough, 3
 For the best horse colt, between one and three years old, 6
 For the best mare colt, between one and three years old, 4
 For the best horse colt, under one year old, 2
 For the best mare colt, under one year old, 1
 For the best male, not exceeding four years old, 3
 For the best Bull calf not exceeding two years old, 2
 For the best heifer calf not exceeding two years old, 1
 For the best pig not exceeding one year old, 1
 For the greatest quantity of Corn produced from a square acre of reclaimed land, provided that the quantity exceed thirty-five bushels, 5
 For the greatest quantity of Cotton, produced from a square acre of reclaimed land, provided that the quantity exceed 100 lbs. seed Cotton, 3
 For the greatest quantity of turnips produced from half an acre of ground, provided the quantity exceed one hundred bushels, 2
 For the greatest quantity of Corn, produced from a square acre, provided the quantity exceed sixty bushels, 1
 For the best piece of mixed Cloth, of 10 yards or more, 1
 For the best Counterpane, 1
 For the best Blanket, 1
 Ordered, that the foregoing be published in the Western Carolinian.

Copied from the Minutes.
 3c21 JAS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of April, 1826.

Wm. Averett	Lucetta Johnston
William F. Anderson	John Kinder
John Billings	Thomas Krider
Jacob Benning	Henry D. Kell
John Bourbette	Henry A. Krider
William Parker	Peter Kopley
William Branfield	James G. Knox
Silas Bottoms	William Kerr, or
Thos. Benson	Wm. Graham
Constantine L. Banner	T. H. Lockhart
James Bryan	James M. Lucas
Thomas Cutbrell	Jonathan Mize
Philip Cope	Jacob Moore
John Campbell 3	James E. Morrison
Oliver Callum 2	Edw. Mitchell
Ely Carrol	Timothy Milbourn
Andrew Cope	Allen D. Metcalf
William Crook	Edw. Mason
John Canady	Johnno. Mills
William Chunn	George Miller 2
William Coke	William Miller 2
Michael Dillow	John McCole
Jos. E. Dobbin	Henry Miers
James Dvon	Henry C. Owens
Samuel S. Drummond	Nathan Neely
Wm. F. Drummond	Chauncey Newton
Isaac Darst	Thomas Nobe
H. S. Dawson 3	William Price
Samuel Deaver	Jesse Fegg
Dani. B. Eagan 3	S. H. Pierce
Edw. J. Eaton	Jesse Park
Philip Ernhart	Volentine Pence
Peter Ernhart	Alexander Powel
Henry Ellis 2	Jacob Redwine
George Fisher	George Ruffy
Saml. Fleming	Elizabeth Robertson
Freeland Lodge	William Rainey
John Fisher	Sarah Roberts
John Fesperman	John Simpson
Francis Gibson	Geo. W. Simpson
Moshack Gentry	David Smith
Jacob Goss	James Smith 3
George Goodman	Charles Stork
Thos. Hall	Joseph Smithel
Elizabeth Hix	Abraham Smith
Michael Hanes	David Stewart
Saml. Huie	Jacob Swisher
John Hogg	Leroy Smart
Rebecca Hudson	Timothy Spaulding
John Hope	Zacheriah Smart
Henry Harrison	John Smittiel
Edmund Hardy	James H. Smoot
Jacob Holeman	James Salmonds
David Hampton	James H. Smoot 2
Margret Hall	Henry Trezler
Lenora Hampton	Hy. C. Winders
Laban Hardy	Horatio Woodson 3
William Ivy	Joiah Willis
John Josey	Sarah Wamack
Philip Jacobs	John G. Wright
Kindle Jacobs	Mary Winget
Thos. D. Johnston	Peter Walton
Christopher Jacobs	Elizabeth Waymire
Barbra Jacobs	John Webb

3c21 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1826. James Robinson and others vs. William Spencer, adm'r. and others: Petition for distribution. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John, James and George Spencer, Vias and Elizabeth his wife, Wood and Margaret his wife, Wood and Nancy his wife, James Ryden and Charity his wife, Vaughn and Mary his wife, John Bonham and Izabilla his wife, Zachariah, Ezekiel and Wm. Robison, James Spencer, McGaw and Elizabeth his wife, Philip Crail and Margaret his wife, Benjamin Brindle and Catharine his wife, are not residents of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the above named persons be and appear at the next term of the county court aforesaid, to be held at the court-house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in July next; then and there be made party petitioners or defendants, or a final decree will be made in the premises, and the distribution made agreeably to the prayer of the petition. 620 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, to me executed by the late Robert Simonson, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, on the third Monday of August next at the Court-house in Statesville, six or eight likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

Also, a tract of Land, lying in the county of Iredell, on Fourth creek, joining the lands of Col. John McNeil, and the heirs of the late Col. Rich'd Allison, and others, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Also, a House and Lot, and several unimproved lots, in the town of Statesville; and a tract of land joining said town, containing about 300 acres.

The Negroes will be sold at a short credit, and the real estate at such credit as the Executors of said Simonson shall prescribe. For more particulars will be made known on the day of sale.
 D. F. CALDWELL, Trustee.
 July 5, 1826. 623

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERONAUT.

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the coming season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by eleven dollars if paid within the season: ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed, but no liability for accidents can be assumed.

Ernest will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exertion without failure. He is a fine matory bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Ernest was gotten by the celebrated imported Horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomedes, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was his favorite horse of his day in North Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandfathers; and the famous Horse Flying Chiffers, considered the fastest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandaunt of Eagle. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, at Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season.
 Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

Department of State.

Washington, 8th June, 1826.
 To enable this Department to comply with the act of Congress, passed on the 15th of March, 1825, the several Claimants to whom it refers are requested to send in, as soon as practicable, Statements of their respective Claims, exhibiting the particulars required by the Resolution, as nearly as may be according to the following plan.

SCHEDULE.

Whereas, That the Secretary of State be directed to submit to this House, at the next session of Congress, a Schedule of the Claims of American Citizens, which have been, or shall previously to October 1st, 1826, be filed in his Department, on the Government of France, Naples, Holland, and Denmark, for illegal captures, spoliation, confiscations, or any other illegal acts, since the year 1803; in such manner as to present, in a tabular statement, the name of the claimant, date of the act complained of, nature of the claim, and the circumstances essential to the understanding of the claim, as far as practicable, between such cases as were, and such as were not, subjected to adjudication in the Courts of the aforesaid Governments.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Representatives, July 19, 1826.
 A Schedule of the Claims of American Citizens, which have been, or shall previously to October 1st, 1826, be filed in his Department, on the Government of France, Naples, Holland, and Denmark, for illegal captures, spoliation, confiscations, or any other illegal acts, since the year 1803; in such manner as to present, in a tabular statement, the name of the claimant, date of the act complained of, nature of the claim, and the circumstances essential to the understanding of the claim, as far as practicable, between such cases as were, and such as were not, subjected to adjudication in the Courts of the aforesaid Governments.
 Attest:
 MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARK, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above notice six weeks in the paper.
 June 13, 1826. 621